FACT SHEET
Amendment 2

Amendment 2 was passed in Colorado by a 53%-47% margin on November 3, 1992. The text of Amendment 2 follows:

> NO PROTECTED STATUS BASED ON HOMOSEXUAL, LESBIAN OR BISEXUAL ORIENTATION: Neither the State of Colorado, through any of its branches or departments, nor any of its agencies, political subdivisions, municipalities or school districts, shall enact, adopt or enforce any statute, regulation, ordinance or policy whereby homosexual, lesbian, or bisexual orientation, conduct, practices or relationships shall constitute or otherwise be the basis of or entitle any person or class of persons to have or claim any minority status, quota preferences, protected status or claim of discrimination.

Amendment 2 is due to go into effect on the first business day of January 1993. Governor Romer's signature is required for Amendment 2 to become law.

The amendment was placed on the ballot by a Colorado Springs group, Colorado for Family Values (CFV). A similar, more harshly worded, ballot measure failed in Oregon in the November general election. Other states targeted for Colorado-style amendments include: Washington, Ohio, Idaho, Minnesota, Maine, Missouri, Montana, North Carolina, Oregon and Florida.

The fight against Amendment 2 was led by EPOC (Equal Protection of Colorado), Inc. EPOC has since disbanded and has been replaced by Equality Colorado, **GROUND ZERO** and other groups.

El Paso country, home to Colorado Springs, voted almost 3-1 in favor of the passage of Amendment 2. Denver, Boulder and Aspen all voted against Amendment 2. These cities currently have non-discrimination ordinances which include sexual orientation. These ordinances will be overturned when Amendment 2 goes into effect.

CLIP (Colorado Legal Initiative Project) has filed a suit in District Court in an attempt to find Amendment 2 unconstitutional. The case is based on the abridgement of the U.S Constitution's equal protection clause, the vagueness of the implications of amendment and the usurping of home rule powers as guaranteed by the Constitution of the State of Colorado.

There is also a bill in the U.S. Senate, S574, which would add sexual orientation to the 1964 Civil Rights Acts. This bill would supercede the Constitution of the State of Colorado.

If neither the CLIP effort nor S574 succeeds, the soonest Colorado voters would have an opportunity to repeal Amendment 2 is November 1993.